

Claims 1, 31 and 35 have been amended as follows:

1. (Thrice amended) A method for identifying a cellular component to which a small molecule is capable of binding, comprising:

- (a) providing a hybrid ligand consisting essentially of two ligands, identified as ligand A and ligand B that are linked together, wherein
 - (i) ligand A has a specificity for a predetermined target;
 - (ii) ligand A forms an irreversible covalent bond with the predetermined target;
 - (iii) and ligand B is the small molecule;
- (b) introducing the hybrid ligand into at least one sample, the sample containing an environment, the environment containing;
 - (i) a first expression vector, comprising DNA encoding the target for ligand A, linked to a coding sequence for a first transcriptional module for expression as a first hybrid protein;
 - (ii) a second expression vector comprising a random DNA fragment encoding a polypeptide linked to a second transcriptional module for expression as a second hybrid protein; and
 - (iii) a third vector comprising a reporter gene wherein the expression of the reporter gene is conditioned on the proximity of the first and second hybrid proteins;
- (c) permitting the hybrid ligand to bind irreversibly covalently the first hybrid protein through ligand A and the second hybrid protein through ligand B so as to activate the expression of the reporter gene;
- (d) identifying those samples expressing the reporter gene; and
- (e) characterizing the second hybrid protein in the samples identified in (d) so as to determine the cellular component to which the small molecule has a binding affinity.

31. (Twice amended) A kit for detecting interactions between small molecules and proteins comprising;

- (a) a preactivated ligand A and reagents for forming a hybrid ligand with at least one type of ligand B, wherein ligand A has a specificity for a predetermined target and forms an irreversible covalent bond with the predetermined target;
- (b) a first expression vector comprising DNA encoding a target for ligand A linked to a coding sequence for a first transcriptional module for expression as a first hybrid protein;
- (c) a second expression vector comprising a random DNA fragment encoding a polypeptide linked to a coding sequence for a second transcriptional module for expression as a second hybrid protein;
- (d) a third vector comprising a reporter gene wherein transcription of the reporter gene is conditioned on the proximity of the first and second hybrid proteins;
- (e) an environment for transcription and translation of the first and second hybrid proteins and reporter genes; and
- (f) a means for detecting the expression of the reporter gene following the formation of a trimeric complex between the hybrid ligand and the first and second hybrid proteins.

35. (Twice Amended) A method for identifying a cellular component to which a small molecule is capable of binding, comprising:

- (a) providing a hybrid ligand consisting essentially of two ligands, identified as ligand A and ligand B that are linked together, wherein
 - (i) ligand A has a specificity for a predetermined target;
 - (ii) ligand A forms an irreversible covalent bond with the predetermined target;
 - (iii) and ligand B is the small molecule;
- (b) introducing the hybrid ligand into at least one sample, the sample containing an environment, the environment containing:
 - (i) a first expression vector, comprising DNA encoding the target for ligand A, linked to a coding sequence for a first transcriptional module for expression as a first hybrid protein;
 - (ii) a second expression vector comprising a random DNA fragment encoding a polypeptide linked to a second transcriptional module for expression as a

second hybrid protein; and

- (iii) a third vector comprising a reporter gene wherein the expression of the reporter gene is conditioned on the proximity of the first and second hybrid proteins;
- (c) permitting the hybrid ligand to bind irreversibly covalently the first hybrid protein through ligand A and the second hybrid protein through ligand B so as to activate the expression of the reporter gene, thereby reducing a three-hybrid system to a two-hybrid system;
- (d) identifying those samples expressing the reporter gene; and
- (e) characterizing the second hybrid protein in the samples identified in (d) so as to determine the cellular component to which the small molecule has a binding affinity.

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